

Kiangsu-Chekiang College (Shatin)

沙田蘇浙公學



**New Senior Secondary Curriculum &  
Subjects Introduction**

**新高中課程及科目簡介**

2011-2012

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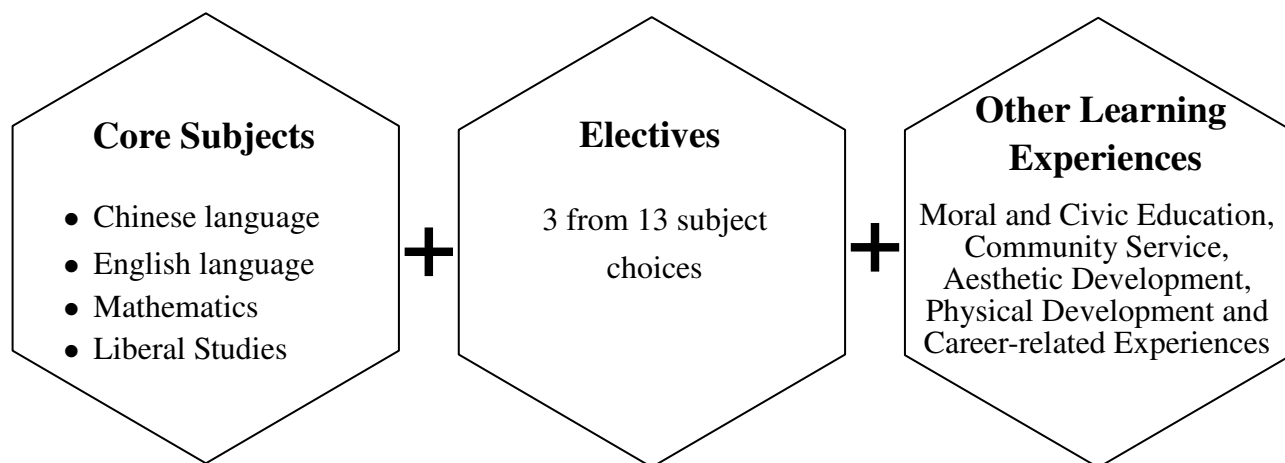
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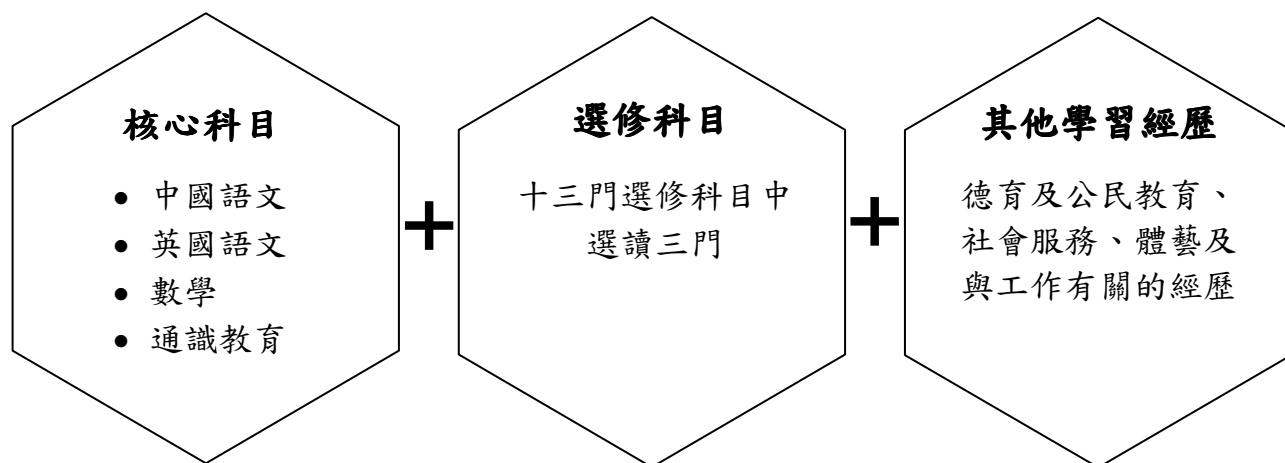
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# Senior Secondary Curriculum Framework



<b>Key Learning Areas</b>	<b>Electives</b>
Chinese Language Education	Chinese Literature
Personal, Social and Humanities Education	Chinese History, History, Economics, Geography
Science Education	Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Combined Science
Technology Education	‘Business, Accounting and Financial Studies’, Information and Communication Technology
Arts Education	Visual Arts, Music (to be offered by EDB)

## 高中課程架構



學習領域	選修科目
中國語文教育	中國文學
個人、社會及人文教育	中國歷史、歷史、經濟、地理
科學教育	物理、化學、生物、組合科學
科技教育	「企業、會計與財務概論」、資訊及通訊科技
藝術教育	視覺藝術、音樂（將由教育局提供）

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# 沙田蘇浙公學

## 核心科目——中國語文

### 科目簡介/學習範圍：

- 中國語文科為新高中四個核心科目之一。
- 中國語文科分為必修和選修兩部份，必修部份將會沿用現行課程，培養學生的語文能力及素養。選修部份，本校將開設「新聞與報道」、「小說與文化」、「文化專題探討」及「普通話傳意和應用」四個單元，學生須選修其中三個單元。選修單元旨在發掘學生的潛能，發展他們的興趣和多元化的語文能力，讓他們增長見識，提升個人素質。
- 選修部份以校本評核評量學生的表現，不會在公開考試考核。

### 學習目的：

- 提高讀寫聽說能力、思維能力、審美能力和自學能力；
- 培養語文學習興趣、良好的語文學習態度和習慣；
- 培養審美情趣，陶冶性情；
- 培養品德，加強對社群的責任感；
- 體認中華文化，培養對國家、民族的感情。

### 學習方法：

- 多讀：養成閱讀習慣，經常閱讀優秀的文章及書籍，不但能增加知識，亦能提高語文水平；
- 多寫：除學校的寫作練習外，宜透過寫日記、讀書札記等，提高寫作水平；
- 多聽：多聽有質素的電台節目，如時事節目、論壇、普通話節目等，有助改善聆聽能力；
- 多講：爭取主動，在課堂上主動發問，作答；參加與說話有關的課外活動，如演講、朗誦、辯論等，有助提高說話能力。

### 升學及就業前景：

- 中國語文科為新高中課程四個必修科目之一，學生必須在香港中學文憑考試取得第三級或以上，才符合資格升讀本地大學，如取得較高的成績，報讀大學時將更有一定的優勢；
- 語文是表情達意的工具，學習各門學問的基礎。掌握良好的語文能力，對日後升學及就業均有莫大的幫助。

## Kiangsu-Chekiang College (Shatin)

### Core Subjects—English Language

#### **Introduction/Learning Areas:**

In response to the need to enable all learners to develop a high proficiency in English, the English Language curriculum aims at:

- offering every child access to a second language which provides further opportunities for extending knowledge and experience of different cultures, enhancing opportunities for further studies, pleasure, and career; and
- enabling every child living in the twenty-first century to be prepared for the changing socio-economic demands, resulting from advancement of information technology. Students will learn how to interpret, to use and produce materials for pleasure, study or work using the English medium.

#### **Learning Objectives:**

The subject of English language emphasizes the role of English as a second language to cultivate students' personal, social, intellectual and educational developments and aims to enable the learners:

- to think and communicate;
- to acquire, develop and apply knowledge;
- to respond and give expression to experience.

#### **Studying Methods:**

In order to enhance proficiency, students should develop the language skills in four main areas.

- **Reading** : Students are encouraged to read more extensively and intensively, so as to develop a good reading habit. To become an efficient reader, students should learn to read with a critical mind.
- **Listening** : Students should be exposed to different authentic or imaginary listening contexts in order to develop their listening skills.
- **Writing** : Students should be trained to write different types of format, like argumentative, narrative, descriptive and magazine articles.
- **Speaking** : Through role-plays and discussion groups, students are encouraged to articulate their ideas.

#### **Further Education & Career Prospects:**

- English Language is one of the 4 core subjects in the NSS curriculum. Students have to attain Level 3 or above at the Hong Kong Diploma of Secondary Education Examination (HKDSEE), so as to meet the entrance requirements of the local universities;
- The senior secondary English Language curriculum helps students develop the necessary language knowledge and skills for their future needs;
- Students can choose to pursue university education or vocational training, or to work after they complete secondary education; and
- It opens up a large variety of post-secondary and career pathways, particularly in the areas of media production, language studies, translation and interpretation, performing arts, education, business, law and social sciences.

# 沙田蘇浙公學

## 核心科目——英國語文

### 科目簡介/學習範圍：

香港是國際大都會，為提高香港在國際市場上的競爭力，每一個同學都應該懂得聽、講和書寫國際普遍通用的語文，也就是英語。

語文是學習各門學問的基礎，建構知識必備的能力，良好的英語能力，使學生更有效地學習，從而奠定終身學習的基礎，以應付生活及日後工作上的需要。

### 學習目的：

加強學習第二語言，不斷自我提升英語能力，有助個人在社會、學術、教育等各方面的發展，使同學能有效地掌握學科知識和發展高層次思維，學會：

- 思考及溝通；
- 探討、發展及應用知識；
- 回應及表達生活體驗。

### 學習方法：

要有良好的語文能力，學生必須從四方面入手：

- **多讀** 多閱讀有益的書籍，培養閱讀的興趣，從而啟發同學的思考及批判能力；
- **多聽** 透過真實及模擬之語言學習環境，親身體驗，提高聆聽的能力；
- **多寫** 多從事創作，學習寫作各種類型之文章，包括議論、記敘、描寫及雜誌小品；
- **多講** 透過討論及角色扮演，以培養良好之表達能力。

### 升學及就業前景：

- 英國語文科為新高中課程四個必修科目之一，學生必須於香港中學文憑考試取得第三級或以上，才符合資格升讀本地大學；
- 新高中英語課程幫助學生發展未來所需的語文知識和技巧；
- 學生可以選擇報讀大學或職業訓練課程，也可在完成中學課程後投身社會；
- 英語水準高的學生有較多專上學院及就業的機會，以傳媒、語言研究、翻譯、演藝事業、教育、商業、法律及社會科學的工作為優先的選擇。

## Kiangsu-Chekiang College (Shatin)

### Core Subjects—— Mathematics

#### Introduction/Learning Areas:

- The Mathematics Curriculum offers a Compulsory Part and an Extended Part. The Compulsory Part is a foundation for all students and provides mathematical concepts, skills and knowledge which are necessary for students' different career pathways. The Extended Part embraces two optional modules to provide add-on mathematical knowledge to suit the individual needs of students who would like to learn more mathematics and in a greater depth. Module 1 (Calculus and Statistics) focuses on statistics and the application of mathematics and Module 2 (Algebra and Calculus) places more emphasis on mathematical concepts and knowledge.
- The students' performances in public examination in the Compulsory Part, Module 1 and Module 2 will be separately reported for the reference of different users.
- For the Compulsory Part, students have to understand and grasp the knowledge of the following: the directed numbers and the real number system; the algebraic symbols to describe relations among quantities and number patterns; the equations, inequalities, identities, formulas and functions; the intuitive, deductive and analytic approach to study geometric figures; the trigonometric ratios and functions; the statistical methods and statistical measures; the meaning of permutation and combination; the simple ideas of probability and laws of probability.

#### Learning Objectives:

- To develop students' ability to think critically and creatively, to conceptualize, inquire and reason mathematically, and to use mathematics to formulate and solve problems in daily life as well as in mathematical contexts and other disciplines.
- To develop students' ability to communicate with others and express their views clearly and logically in mathematical language.
- To help develop students' number sense, symbol sense, spatial sense and a sense of measurement as well as the capability in appreciating structures and patterns.
- To help students develop a positive attitude towards mathematics and the capability in appreciating the aesthetic nature and cultural aspect of mathematics.

#### Studying Methods:

- The concepts must be clear, which will result in a firm foundation. When one discovers that one's basic concepts are not solid enough or even incorrect, one should start it all over again from the beginning immediately and clarify the confused concepts.
- To grasp good problem solving techniques, one should start from imitation. Once the relevant basic knowledge and techniques have been grasped, one must learn to think independently.

#### Further Education & Career Prospects:

- Mathematics is one of the 4 core subjects in the NSS curriculum, students have to attain Level 2 or above at the HKDSEE so as to meet the entrance requirements of the local universities.
- For students who will be involved in study and work which demand a wider knowledge and deeper understanding of the application of mathematics, such as the Faculty of Business Administration, a satisfactory result in Module 1 at the HKDSEE is an advantage.
- For students who will be involved in a mathematics-related discipline or career, such as Engineering, IT related discipline, etc., it is beneficial to them if they can acquire a satisfactory grade in Module 2 at the HKDSEE.

### 科目簡介/學習範圍：

- 數學課程包括兩部分，分別為必修部分及延伸部分。必修部分屬於基礎課程，提供基本的數學概念、技能和知識，以備學生日後在不同路向發展的需要。延伸部分包括兩個單元，單元一(微積分與統計)著重數學的應用，而單元二(代數與微積分)則較重視數學概念和知識。這兩個單元提供額外的數學知識，以備學生將來對數學作更深入的研究或應用。
- 學生在公開考試的表現，將會分別從必修部分、單元一及單元二來評估及報告，供各方面人士參考。
- 在必修部分，學生須理解及掌握以下各項知識：有向數和實數系統；以代數符號描述數量關係和數型；方程式、不等式、恆等式、公式和函數；簡單平面和立體圖形的量度；從直觀法、演繹法和解析法去研究幾何圖形；三角比和三角函數；統計方法和計算各項統計量；排列與組合的意義、概率的簡單意念及相關定律。

### 學習目的：

- 透過學習數學提高思考、探究、邏輯、推理、有系統處理的能力，以及利用數學解決日常生活和數學有關的問題；
- 培養學生與人溝通時，如何運用數學語言有邏輯及清晰地表達意見；
- 幫助學生建立數字感、符號感、度量感、立體思維及鑑辨結構和規律的能力；
- 培養學生對數學採取正面的態度、客觀的分析，以及從美學和文化的角度欣賞數據的能力。

### 學習方法：

- 數學概念必須清晰，如基本概念模糊不清，甚或錯誤，必須盡快把概念從新再學一遍，以求找出產生混亂的原因並把其清除；
- 要學習解難的技巧，便要從模仿開始，當學生掌握了基本的知識及技巧後，必須學習獨立思考。

### 升學及就業前景：

- 數學為新高中課程四個必修科目之一，學生必須於香港中學文憑考試取得第二級或以上，才符合資格升讀本地大學。
- 某些學科或職業，對數學的應用，有較高的要求，如工商管理學院等，學生如能在香港中學文憑考試單元一取得及格或以上的成績，較為有利。
- 日後擬修讀數學或從事與數學有密切關聯的專業，如工程、資訊科技等，曾修讀單元二，並於香港中學文憑考試取得理想成績，將會對學生有莫大的助益。

## Kiangsu-Chekiang College (Shatin)

### Core Subjects——Liberal Studies

#### **Introduction/Learning Areas:**

Liberal Studies is a core subject in the three-year new senior secondary curriculum. The curriculum comprises three Areas of Study, namely “Self and Personal Development”, “Society and Culture” and “Science, Technology and the Environment”, as well as “Independent Enquiry Study”:

- Self and Personal Development: it focuses on issues that have relevance to students at the personal level;
- Society and Culture: it deals with the human condition in social and cultural contexts;
- Science, Technology and the Environment: it examines the development of society in relation to the physical world and advances in technology; and
- Independent Enquiry Study: students are required to make use of the knowledge and perspectives gained from the three Areas of Study for enquiring into issues of interest.

#### **Learning Objectives:**

Liberal Studies aims to help students:

- acquire a broad knowledge base, and be able to understand contemporary issues that may affect their daily life at personal, community, national and global levels;
- be an informed and responsible citizen with a sense of global and national identity;
- respect pluralism of cultures and views, and be a critical, reflective and independent thinker; and
- acquire information technology (IT) and other skills necessary to life-long learning.

#### **Studying Methods:**

An issue-enquiry approach is adopted for learning and teaching Liberal Studies. This encourages students to develop a capacity for independent learning in the pursuit of knowledge and openness to new possibilities, and to find out the connection among different subjects. Teachers employ various learning and teaching strategies to help students acquire a relatively comprehensive understanding of the issues, master related facts, analyse the core of the questions, give balanced considerations to different views and make reasoned judgments.

#### **Further Education & Career Prospects:**

- Liberal Studies is one of the 4 core subjects in the NSS curriculum, students have to attain Level 2 or above at the HKDSEE so as to meet the entrance requirements of the local universities.
- Liberal Studies will help students foster intellectual ability in general, and develop multiple perspectives that will be of benefit to students in further studies at the tertiary level.
- The civic literacy, social awareness and ability to make informed decisions will also prepare students for effective learning and wise decision making in the ever-changing work environment.

## 沙田蘇浙公學

### 核心科目——通識教育

#### 科目簡介/學習範圍：

通識教育科為三年制新高中課程的核心科目，課程由「自我與個人成長」、「社會與文化」及「科學、科技與環境」這三個學習範圍，以及「獨立專題探究」所組成：

- 自我與個人成長：集中處理與學生個人層面相關的議題；
- 社會與文化：集中處理在社會和文化的處境，人類所面對的境況；
- 科學、科技與環境：主要探討物質世界、科技發展與社會發展的關係；及
- 獨立專題探究：學生須運用從三個學習範圍所獲取的知識和角度，對感興趣的議題進行探究。

#### 學習目的：

通識教育科旨在培養學生：

- 具備廣闊的知識基礎，理解當今影響個人、社會、國家或全球日常生活的問題；
- 成為有識見、負責任的公民，認同國民身份，並具備世界視野；
- 尊重多元文化和觀點，並成為能夠批判、反思和獨立思考的人；及
- 掌握終身學習所需的資訊科技及其他技能。

#### 學習方法：

通識教育科採用議題探究的學與教方法，鼓勵學生獨立學習以追求知識，對新的事物持開放的態度，以及找出不同學科之間的聯繫。教師以不同的學與教策略，幫助學生較全面地瞭解議題，掌握相關事實，分析問題的核心，進而可以持平的觀點作出合理的判斷。

#### 升學及就業前景：

- 通識教育科為新高中課程四個必修科目之一，學生必須於香港中學文憑考試取得第二級或以上，才符合資格升讀本地大學；
- 通識教育科所培養的智能和多角度思維，對學生修讀大專程度的不同課程皆有裨益；
- 本科培養的公民素養、社會觸覺和具識見的決策能力，將幫助學生在面對瞬息萬變的工作環境和具挑戰性的職業發展時，能有效地學習和作出明智的決定。

**科目簡介/學習範圍：**

本課程分必修及選修兩個部分：

**必修部分**

- 文學賞析與評論、文學創作、文學學習基礎知識；
- 透過對指定作品（28 篇）作通篇深入的研習，建立賞析、評論、創作文學作品的的能力基礎；
- 以指定作品為核心，再加上其他文學作品為輔助材料，透過大量閱讀書目（60 本），融會貫通，鞏固所學。

**選修部分**

- 從以下 9 個單元中選修 3 個建議單元：  
作家追蹤——自選作家作品選讀、戲劇文學評賞、名著欣賞、文學作品中的人物形象、文學創作——原創或改編、文學專題、現當代文學作品選讀、香港文學、自擬單元

**學習目的：**

本課程讓學生在學習中國語文課程的基礎上，進一步：

- 提高閱讀文學作品的興趣，廣泛閱讀不同類型的文學作品。
- 加強感悟，提高理解和鑒賞文學作品的的能力。
- 培養創作不同類型文學作品的興趣，提高文學創作的的能力。
- 比較有系統地掌握中國文學知識。
- 啟迪情思，滌蕩性靈，豐富生活體驗，拓展生命領域；加強對家庭、國家及世界的責任感；提高對人類的同情同感。

**學習方法：**

- 透徹了解本科學習內容，根據個人的能力、性向、特長，訂定學習目標。
- 積極主動地投入學習活動，多閱讀文學作品，感受、思考及探索作品的精妙之處；並積極參與課堂外的文學活動，如寫作比賽、投稿等，從實踐中學習，以聯繫、應用理論知識，體驗文學創作的成功感。
- 掌握學習策略，欣賞作品時先整體感受，然後探究，玩味鑒賞，提出個人體會。
- 多與老師及同學討論研習，並多作筆記，以加強個人的分析欣賞能力。
- 多利用其他學習資源（如書籍報刊、音像材料及互聯網上的學習材料等）以拓寬閱讀面，提升個人的鑒賞及分析能力。

**升學及就業前景：**

- 日後可升讀大學中文系或與文化藝術有關的學科。
- 可擔任教師、編輯、傳媒、作家、廣告及與文化有關的工作。

**科目簡介/學習範圍：**

- 本科在於使學生通過史事的探究，能以古鑑今，體會中國歷史的古今變革；
- 本科的學習範圍分為「歷代發展」(必修部分)與「歷史專題」(選修部分)兩部分；
- 必修部分分為「上古至十九世紀中葉」以及「十九世紀中葉至二十世紀末」兩大時段，選取具明顯特色的課題，供學生研習，令學生宏觀地了解中國歷史的發展脈絡；
- 選修部分提供「二十世紀中國傳統文化的發展：承傳與轉變」、「地域與資源運用」、「時代與知識分子」、「制度與政治演變」、「宗教傳播與文化交流」和「女性社會地位：傳統與變遷」六個單元，供學生選修其中兩個；「歷史專題」能激發學生探究中國歷史的興趣，拓展學生學習和探究中國歷史的空間，培養學生正確的歷史觀；
- 運用歷史資料和有關論述，論證自己的觀點，建構歷史的理論知識；
- 融入日常教學的「歷史研習的態度與方法」重視發展學會學習的能力，掌握歷史研習的技能、培養求真的史學精神。

**學習目的：**

- 掌握中國歷史的發展脈絡，從歷史的延伸與遞進，探索國家未來的發展路向；
- 整理及綜合相關的重要史實，從而培養思辨及評價史事的能力；培養解難、內省、批判及創意思維等技能，提升處理日常生活事務及參與社會決策的能力；
- 在學習、理解、認識和體驗中國歷史發展的過程中，形成對國家、民族歷史發展的認同感；
- 欣賞中國文化的特質與價值，培養優良品格，建立積極的人生觀，啟發個人對社會、國家、民族的責任感，尊重不同的文化與承傳，以確立積極的態度和價值觀。

**學習方法：**

- 讀歷史不能死記硬背，必須理清歷史中人、事、地的時序和因果關係；
- 要準確掌握歷史概念，必須在課前預習，在課堂時留心老師的分析和指導，進行歷史探究，還要在課後複習，以鞏固學習；
- 通過史事討論的方法，以建立個人的史識，並能從多角度思考問題，以培養對事物的客觀態度；
- 通過閱讀史籍、蒐集資料、參觀及實地考察等方法，可加強對歷史的認識及體驗。

**升學及就業前景：**

- 部份大學歷史系收生要求學生必須曾於香港中學文憑試修讀中國歷史科或歷史科；此外，良好的讀史訓練亦適合修讀政治、法律、社會學、商業管理等學位課程；
- 研習中國歷史，除了從事文物保育、文化旅遊、文物考古、檔案管理等工作外，還可任教師、編輯、傳媒、行政管理及與文化有關之工作。

## Kiangsu-Chekiang College (Shatin)

### Elective Subject——History

#### **Introduction/Learning Areas:**

Curiosity about our society in the past and an interest in the present rapidly changing world are the basic requirements for those deciding to study History at senior secondary or post-secondary level. It is important, especially in an era of globalization, to have an understanding of what political, economic and social changes that have taken place in our contemporary world.

The NSS History curriculum includes two parts:

#### Compulsory Part

- Modernization and transformation in the 20<sup>th</sup> century Asia
- Conflicts and cooperation in the 20<sup>th</sup> century world

#### Elective Part (choose one)

- Comparative Studies
- Issue-based Studies
- Local Heritage Studies

#### **Learning Objectives:**

Students should be able to

- make effective use of relevant historical knowledge or apply issue-enquiry to demonstrate an understanding of major events and forces that have shaped the modern world;
- express an understanding of the development of historical trend and the casual relationship of historical events;
- develop critical thinking powers and reasoning, ability of analysis, synthesis and organization, and skills in reading and writing.

#### **Studying Methods:**

As well as an interest in the subject, the particular skills that students need to achieve reasonable results are:

- Organization of information and formulation of arguments — How good are you at organizing information and how well you use the information to argue comprehensively a history topic?
- Analysis and explanation — Can you synthesize the events and analyze the issues you are studying? Can you identify and explain the most important features of them?
- The historical context — How good are you at looking at things from a wider perspective, especially from the perspective of people in the past?

#### **Further Education & Career Prospects:**

- A good grade in History at Diploma-level or a degree in the subject has always been well regarded by a wide variety of employers, because success in the subject requires the ability to think critically and analytically.
- Learning History provides excellent training in thinking logically and handling things more swiftly. It prepares students further studies in the humanities, laws, social science or business management. Historical knowledge and skills bring enormous benefits also to those who aim at entering the Civil Service as all political, administrative and legal systems are representation of the cultural and historical characteristics of a particular country.
- In an era of globalization, studying history helps you to think independently as global citizens.

**沙田蘇浙公學**  
**選修科目——歷史**

**科目簡介／學習範圍：**

對人類過去的發展及現代社會極速轉變有好奇心及興趣是修讀歷史科的基本條件。在處於一個知識科技迅速發展及邁向全球化的年代，如果學生對現代社會的政治、經濟及社會的改變有進一步認識，則更能幫助他們拓展國際視野，並面對日後瞬息萬變的挑戰。

新高中歷史課程包括：

必修部分

- 二十世紀亞洲的現代化與蛻變
- 二十世紀世界的衝突和合作

選修部分（其中一項）

- 比較歷史
- 歷史議題探究
- 本地文化承傳研習

**學習目的：**

歷史或人文學科旨在提供學生近代歷史及社會的背景知識，包括形成現代世界之重要史實、發展及趨勢；透過研習及議題探究，讓學生能培養下列各方面的能力：

- 認識、了解重要的歷史事件及時代趨勢；
- 能認清及使用因果關係、延續及轉變、異同之概念；
- 發展批判思考並提升分析、綜合、組織及閱讀和書寫技能。

**學習方法：**

若希望在公開考試取得好成績，同學除了要對歷史科有興趣外，更須具備以下能力：

- **組織及立論：** 能篩選、組織及編排有關史料以建立及支持自己的論點回應問題；
- **解難及分析：** 能分析史實，為歷史議題提供合理解釋及辯論，以支持自己的論點；
- **歷史範疇：** 能演繹及評估歷史證據、以多角度從歷史資料中抽取訊息、分辨事實，然後作出結論。

**升學及就業前景：**

- 在歷史科取得良好成績的學生均會獲多個行業的僱主欣賞，因修讀本科的學生具備了良好的分析及批判能力。
- 歷史研習能提供優良的邏輯思考及處事快速的訓練，為學生將來升讀人文學科、法律、社會科學或工商管理學科作充足的準備。此外，歷史知識及其技能的訓練對希望從事政府機構工作的同學亦裨益良多，因為所有政治、行政及法律制度的發展均象徵著該國悠久的文化及歷史的特色。
- 在這全球化的年代，修讀歷史使我們成為一個具備獨立思考的世界公民。

## Kiangsu-Chekiang College (Shatin)

### Elective Subject—— Economics

**Introduction/Learning Areas:**

The major content areas include price theory, production and market, national income, money and banking, business cycle, public finance and international trade. Students will learn to apply economic theories to analyse and predict economic phenomena and behaviour in real life.

**Learning Objectives:**

- To have a thorough understanding of the basic economic principles and analysis.
- To develop the ability to analyse social issues.

**Studying Methods:**

- To read more, observe more and think more.
- To have an awareness of the economic issues in the local and international economy and to apply economic concepts to analyse real life situations.

**Further Education & Career Prospects:**

- Having knowledge in Economics is a great advantage to students who wish to further their education in Department of Business Management or Department of Economics & Finance.
- Business firms like banks and insurance companies generally show preference for applicants with economic knowledge.

**Remarks:**

The analyses of economic theories and principles involve some mathematical theory, analysis and calculation. Students who prepare to take Economics should have a solid foundation in Mathematics.

**沙田蘇浙公學**  
**選修科目——經濟**

**科目簡介/學習範圍:**

- 主要的學習課題包括價格理論、生產與市場、國民所得、貨幣與銀行、經濟週期、公共財政和國際貿易；
- 從現實生活中觀察經濟現象和行為，用經濟理論予以分析和推測，令知識與生活相結合。

**學習目的:**

- 掌握基本的經濟原理及分析方法；
- 提高分析社會議題的能力。

**學習方法:**

- 多閱讀、多觀察、多思考；
- 多關心香港以至世界的經濟問題，例如貨幣匯率變化、銀行利率起跌現象、國際貿易等，並運用所學知識來分析實際事例。

**升學及就業前景:**

- 曾修讀經濟科，對報讀工商管理或經濟金融學的課程，較有優勢；
- 銀行、保險公司等金融機構在招聘員工時，亦會考慮申請人曾否修讀經濟科。

**注意事項:**

經濟學的分析經常會牽涉不少數學理論、分析及運算，選修這科宜先打好數學基礎。

## Kiangsu-Chekiang College (Shatin)

### Elective Subject—Geography

#### **Introduction/Learning Areas:**

Being both an arts and an applied science subject, geography is distinctive in its study of the spatial distribution and interaction of physical and human elements in the environment. The study of geography covers a wide range of issues and problems on both local and global scales. These include Hong Kong's urban problems, China's natural hazards, as well as global issues like global warming and food shortage, etc. They are also the concerns of the society in general. Hence geography has a valuable part to play in the education of all young people. The issue-based study approach together with a wide variety of studying methods adopted further make the learning of the subject interesting, tangible and meaningful to students at all ability ranges.

#### **Learning Objectives:**

Geography encourages students to observe, ask questions and seek answers in a systematic, logical, critical, creative and objective way. Students should be able to:

- understand and apply the fundamental geographical concepts;
- discuss and explain the major issues and problems facing the contemporary world, understand the patterns and trends they reflect as well as suggest practical and effective solutions;
- develop a balanced view of their own and other environments, adopt a positive attitude towards and take a responsible action to the maintenance of a balanced environment; and
- acquire geographical skills concerned with the collection, interpretation, analyzing, organization, presentation and evaluation of information from sources like fieldwork, maps, photos and statistics, etc.

#### **Studying Methods:**

Diverse methods are adopted for studying geography. In addition to classroom learning through lecturing, discovery learning, discussion, video watching, games, role plays and the use of information technology, fieldwork and visits are vital to the study of the subject. To master the subject, students should be proactive in their learning. 'Self-learning' is highly emphasized by the ways of reading, information searching in fields and libraries as well as surfing on the Internet.

#### **Further Education & Career Prospects:**

Geography is a popular subject at universities, both local and overseas. Due to the holistic and synthesizing nature of the subject as an academic discipline and its concern for contemporary issues, geography graduates can secure jobs in various fields ranging from consultancy, marketing research, resource and environmental management, tourism and merchandising in the private sector to civil service in the area of education, transport, housing, town planning, landscape architecture, agriculture and forest management as well as environmental conservation, etc.

**沙田蘇浙公學**  
**選修科目——地理**

**科目簡介/學習範圍：**

地理科的特質乃研究自然環境與人類活動的空間分佈及相互作用，是一科同時包含文、理科元素的科目。地理研習一系列由本地至全球各區域面對的問題，包括香港的城市問題和中國的自然災害，以及地球暖化和糧食短缺的全球性議題等。上述問題亦為一般社會所關注，故地理科對青年學子極具教育價值。議題為本的學習取向及多元化的學習方法，令不同能力的學生對本科的研習倍感興趣和容易掌握。

**學習目的：**

地理科鼓勵同學客觀地、有系統地及具批判性地對問題進行觀察、提問及尋找答案。透過本科的學習，同學能：

- 明瞭及應用地理科的基本概念；
- 討論及解釋今日世界所面對的主要問題，瞭解其形態與主流導向，並提出可行及有效的解決辦法；
- 對自己及其他環境建立均衡的觀念，並採取積極的態度及切實行動以保持環境均衡；
- 搜集、分析、匯報及評估不同來源（如實地考察、地圖、照片及統計數據等）所得的資料，並掌握與此有關的技能。

**學習方法：**

「多樣化」的學習方法是地理科的特色。課堂內，學生透過老師的教授、同學間的討論、視像播放、遊戲、角色扮演及資訊科技的應用來進行學習。同時，本科也強調「課堂以外」的學習，例如戶外考察及參觀等。若要充份掌握本科的研習，學生須有主動求知、積極探究的精神。本科也鼓勵學生多閱讀、到圖書館或實地搜集資料以及善用互聯網，達到「自學」的目的。

**升學及就業前景：**

地理科為本港及海外各大學所開辦的熱門學科。基於本科既為學術科目，亦關注社會及世界性問題的特質，地理系的畢業生可從事各種不同的行業，如在私人機構擔任顧問、市場研究、資源和環境管理、旅遊推廣及公司採購等工作。此外，亦可加入政府部門，出任有關教育、運輸、房屋、城市規劃、景觀建築、農林管理及環境保育等方面的公職。

**Introduction/Learning Areas:**

To keep pace with the new era, the grasp of basic physics knowledge and the mastery of the nine types of generic skills such as collaboration skills, communication skills, creativity, critical thinking, information technology skills, numeracy skills, problem solving skills, self-management skills and study skills, are both important. An acquisition of a repertoire of skills with greater awareness of the scientific world, will lay the foundation for students to further develop scientific experience, and to become life-long learners in science and technology.

**Learning Objectives:**

- To understand the theories, fundamental principles and concepts of physics and its methodology;
- To develop skills and judgement in relating physical effects to their everyday applications and human implication;
- To develop positive attitudes and values and be prepared to proceed into further studies;
- To acquire the basic scientific knowledge and concepts for living in and contributing to a scientific and technological world;
- To enhance students' abilities in scientific investigation, application and problem solving;
- To develop experimental and investigative abilities;
- To develop an awareness of the relevance of physics to daily life; and
- To understand the technological and environmental applications of science and their economic and social implications.

**Studying Methods:**

- To recognize preconceptions and misconceptions based on experimental evidence and project-based learning;
- To understand physics theories and applications through models, simulation experiments and multi-media software packages; and
- To develop students' generic skills through information handling, interpretation, presenting scientific ideas and drawing conclusion.

**Further Education & Career Prospects:**

- The all-embracing fundamental principles in Physics lead to many applications, and form the basis for much of engineering and other sciences. Physics is often successfully combined with almost any other subjects or faculties such as Mathematics, Chemistry & Computer.
- Physics is usually required as a compulsory subject for many science and engineering faculties.
- Employers value physicists — a good physicist can tackle almost any new problem by analyzing it from its fundamentals. The study of physics prepares professionals in each of the following specialized fields: Applied Computing, Information Technology, Communications Technology, Electronics, Engineering, Architecture, Materials & Design, Environmental Studies, Mathematics, Medicine and Nursing. Physics knowledge enables immediate application and equips students with skills for the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

**科目簡介/學習範圍：**

- 培養學生的協作能力、溝通能力、創造力、批判性思考能力、運用資訊科技能力、運算能力、解決問題能力、自我管理及研習能力；
- 訓練對邏輯思考及推理能力，發展科學思維；
- 對大自然作初步認知，提高好奇心及創造能力，讓同學在科學領域探索；
- 發展客觀、具批判性的觀察能力；
- 掌握運用科學語言進行溝通的技能。

**學習目的：**

- 發揮科學精神，從假設、驗證及總結了解抽象的科學概念；
- 對物理定律、原理及概念有基本認識；
- 對物質世界及其與人的相互作用有所了解；
- 獲得從事科學研究及知識交流所需之基本技術；
- 對物理學在改善人類生活環境方面的實際貢獻有所認識；
- 加強培養同學的科學探究、應用及解難能力；
- 認識物理學在日常生活之應用；
- 對物理發展及其對社會、經濟所產生之影響。

**學習方法：**

- 運用實驗技巧及專題研習，驗證物理定理及理論之正誤；
- 透過教學模型、模擬實驗及多媒體互動軟件，了解各項理論的實際應用及運用情況；
- 透過資料搜集、分析問題、辯論及匯報，同學得以發展邏輯思考及推理能力。

**升學及就業前景：**

- 理科同學升讀預科或大學時，物理科是一門重要科目，與其他科目如數學、化學或電腦等一同修讀時，同學在升學及就業方面將會有更多的選擇；
- 大部份大學的理科及工程學系都要求同學修讀物理科；
- 擁有物理學的知識，日後同學無論投身科學、電腦、資訊科技、通訊科技、電子、工程、建築、物料及設計學、環境學、數學、醫學和護理等行業，均有助益。

**Introduction/Learning Areas:**

Chemistry is the key science for understanding different forms of matter. It studies how energy is associated with matter, chemical structures and chemical reactions. Chemists know what holds the material world together and how to change it. The products of chemistry make a huge impact on our daily lives. The broad aims of studying chemistry are that students should

- acquire an ability to observe objectively.
- acquire an ability to think scientifically and independently and to make rational decisions.
- acquire an ability to communicate using the language of chemistry.
- develop an appreciation of chemistry and its application in daily life.
- become aware of the social, economic, environmental and technological implications of chemistry and show concern for the local environment and society.
- develop curiosity and an interest in making scientific investigation.

**Learning Objectives:**

Students should be able to

- demonstrate knowledge and understanding in relation to chemical vocabulary, terminology and conventions.
- select appropriate apparatus and suggest experimental procedures.
- handle chemicals and chemical apparatus safely and efficiently.
- interpret and evaluate observations and experimental data.
- use appropriate data in chemical calculations.
- select and apply learned principles and concepts to solve problems.
- relate chemistry to its social, economic, environmental and technological implications.

**Studying Methods:**

- Experiments — perform experiments, record experiment results (data and observable chemical changes) and design experiments.
- Read newspapers — be aware of the news concerning chemistry in the society.
- Prepare for the lessons and study what is taught after each lesson.
- Investigative study in chemistry (20 hours) — to design and conduct an investigation with a view to solving an authentic problem.
- Project-based learning — to collect and extract useful information and to present the findings.
- Visits — to learn how chemistry is applied to our daily life.

**Further Education & Career Prospects:**

Chemistry is required for entry to many university courses including medicine, pharmacy and different sciences. Chemistry is useful for the study of courses like environmental sciences and engineering. Chemistry also provides students with training in analytical ability, logical thinking, creativity and communication skills required for different careers.

**沙田蘇浙公學**  
**選修科目——化學**

**科目簡介/學習範圍：**

化學是認識不同形式物質的關鍵科學。它研究能量與物質、化學結構和化學反應的關係。化學家知道什麼把物質世界聯繫在一起，以及如何去改變它。眾多的化學產品對我們的日常生活產生巨大的影響。課程之宗旨，是為使學生能

- 客觀地觀察事物。
- 利用科學頭腦去思考和作出理性的決定。
- 運用化學語言來溝通。
- 認識化學在日常生活上的應用。
- 瞭解化學對社會、經濟、環境和科技的影響，學會關心環境和社會。
- 透過化學的學習培養科學探究的好奇心和興趣。

**學習目的：**

使學生明瞭

- 基本化學常識及概念，包括專用名詞、符號等。
- 如何運用科學儀器及設計和進行實驗。
- 如何在日常生活及實驗室內安全使用化學藥品。
- 如何分析、理解實驗數據或結果，以得出適當之結論。
- 如何運用數據於化學計算中。
- 如何運用所學之化學知識去解決問題。
- 化學如何影響社會、經濟民生、環境保護及科技發展。

**學習方法：**

- 實驗——進行實驗、記錄實驗結果(數據或所產生之變化)及設計實驗。
- 閱讀報章——留意發生在社會上有關化學科的新聞。
- 上課前先閱讀有關課文，上課時投入學習，上課後多加溫習。
- 化學科的探究研習(20小時)——自訂一項與化學有關的課題，設計實驗步驟及進行研究。
- 專題研習——收集、整理資料及匯報。
- 參觀——認識化學對日常生活的重要。

**升學及就業前景：**

化學是修讀許多大學課程的所需科目，其中包括醫學、藥劑學和不同的科學科。化學亦有助修讀環境科學、工程學等課程。化學也會令同學們掌握在不同的職業所需要的技能，包括分析能力、邏輯思維、創造力和溝通能力。

## Kiangsu-Chekiang College (Shatin)

### Elective Subject——Biology

**Introduction/Learning Areas:**

Biology is the study of the living world. It develops your biological knowledge, scientific process skills, and positive values and attitudes towards life and the living world. The curriculum covers major aspects of biology, including compulsory topics - Cell and Molecules of Life, Genetics and Evolution, Organisms and Environment, and Health and Diseases. It also covers elective topics—Human Physiology: Regulation and Control, Applied Ecology, Microorganisms and Humans, and Biotechnology.

**Learning Objectives:**

The study of Biology helps you understand the living world, yourself as a living organism and your role in the environment. It develops your ability to make scientific inquiry, to think scientifically and critically, to solve problems, and to make informed decisions and judgement on biology-related issues.

**Studying Methods:**

The emphasis of learning is on understanding biological concepts and principles rather than on memorising unrelated facts. Learning can be greatly enhanced by relating biological knowledge with daily life contexts, and to apply your knowledge to solve problems. Conducting practical work and scientific investigations is essential for you to gain personal experience of scientific inquiry. In addition, participating actively in learning activities such as reading articles, knowledge searching over the Internet, discussions, debates, oral reporting, role-play and field studies will help you attain the learning targets, reinforce your sense of achievement and enhance proactive learning.

**Further Education & Career Prospects:**

The Biology Curriculum provides students with a solid foundation in biological and life science for pursuing higher levels of study in universities or vocational training institutions and entering a wide spectrum of careers related to science, technology and the environment. Furthermore, the development of thinking skills and problem-solving skills through studying Biology will prepare the students to deal with daily problems and make them more competitive in the workplace.

**沙田蘇浙公學**  
**選修科目——生物**

**科目簡介/學習範圍：**

生物學主要研習生物世界，建構生物知識，發展科學過程技能，以及培養生命與生物世界的正確價值觀和態度。課程內容涵蓋生物學的主要範疇，包括必修課題——細胞與生命分子、遺傳與進化、生物與環境和健康疾病，並涵蓋選修課題——人體生理學：調節與控制、應用生態學、微生物與人類和生物工程。

**學習目的：**

學習生物學讓你了解生物世界，認識自己的生理過程及個人在環境中扮演的角色。同時培養科學探究技能、科學思維、批判性思考能力、解決問題能力，以及在與生物學相關議題上能作出明智的決定和判斷。

**學習方法：**

生物科的學習著重對生物的概念和原理的了解，而非強記硬背詞彙和事實。學習本科時，宜把生物知識與日常生活體驗加以聯繫，並應用已有知識來解決問題，從而使學習更有成效。親身參與實驗和探究活動尤為重要，可讓你從中獲取個人的科學探究經驗。此外，積極投入各類學習活動，例如：閱讀科學文章、上網找尋資料、小組討論、辯論、口頭報告、角色扮演和野外考察等，亦有助達成學習目標、增強個人成就感及促進主動學習。

**升學及就業前景：**

本課程為同學奠定在生物和生命科學範疇的知識基礎，讓他們能夠在大學或職業訓練學院繼續進修；或從事與科學、科技、醫療和環境有關的職業。此外，生物科的學習有助發展學生的思維及解決問題的能力，有效解決在日常生活中遇到的問題，並使他們在就業上更具競爭力。

**Introduction/Learning Areas:**

Combined Science adopts a combined approach. It comprises areas of content selected from the Biology, Chemistry and Physics curricula. It is developed in such a way as to provide space for students to take up elective subjects from other Key Learning Areas (KLAs) after taking one or more electives from the Science Education KLA.

Students are offered the following three Combined Science Courses:

- Combined Science (Physics, Chemistry)
- Combined Science (Biology, Physics)
- Combined Science (Chemistry, Biology)

**Learning Objectives:**

Each science subject in Combined Science has its own learning objectives. Please refer to p.16 – 21, the learning objectives of Physics, Chemistry and Biology.

**Studying Methods:**

Each science subject in Combined Science has its own studying methods. For details, please refer to the studying methods for Physics, Chemistry and Biology (p.16 – 21).

**Further Education & Career Prospects:**

Students who take Combined Science to complement their specialised study of one elective science subject (i.e. Physics, Chemistry or Biology) in senior secondary years, will acquire in-depth knowledge in a specialised science discipline and complement this with a foundation of science knowledge and skills over a wider spectrum. Students will be able to proceed to further study in university courses, or to a range of career pathways, in various fields related to science, technology, medicine or engineering.

**科目簡介/學習範圍：**

組合科學，以組合方式設計。組合科學的內容選取自生物、化學及物理三科的課程範疇。組合科學旨在讓學生在修讀科學教育學習領域內一或多個選修科目的同時，仍有空間修讀其他學習領域的選修科目，學生可選讀的組合科學課程如下：

- 組合科學（物理、化學）
- 組合科學（生物、物理）
- 組合科學（化學、生物）

**學習目的：**

本科內不同的學科元素有不同的學習目的。有關詳情，請參閱第 16 至 21 頁，物理、化學及生物的學習目的。

**學習方法：**

本科內不同的學科元素涉及不同的學習方法。有關詳情，請參閱第 16 至 21 頁，物理、化學及生物的學習方法。

**升學及就業前景：**

學生除了修讀組合科學科外，如同時選讀另一個科學科目，如物理、化學或生物科，他們將會對該選修科的知識有較深入的瞭解，再輔以廣泛的其他科學知識，將有助他們在科學、科技、醫學或工程等相關的領域繼續進修和就業。

**Elective Subject—— Business, Accounting and Financial Studies (BAFS)**

**Introduction:**

The main pillars of the Hong Kong economy are financial services, producer services, logistics and tourism. To maintain both our competitive edge and economic sustainability as a service-oriented and knowledge-driven economy, Hong Kong needs a workforce which can transform ideas into high value-added services.

The BAFS curriculum draws on a range of business related disciplines (such as finance, accounting and business management) to highlight their complex and intertwining relationship. The learning elements are contextual and interrelated that mirror the real business world to provide students with a holistic view from various perspectives.

**Key learning areas:**

Compulsory Part:

- Business Environment, Introduction to Accounting, Introduction to Management and Basics of Personal Financial Management

Elective Part:

- Accounting Module—Financial Accounting and Cost Accounting

**Learning Objectives:**

Through the study of the BAFS curriculum, students will be able to develop knowledge and understanding of:

- the intertwined relationships of different business areas;
- the dynamic environment in which businesses operate, where changes influence planning and decision-making;
- the importance of accounting in managing a business;
- the functions of management in formulating effective strategies for businesses; and
- the importance of managing personal finance.

**Studying Methods:**

- “An integrated and contextual approach to organize learning elements is recommended.
- Students are expected to learn actively, interactively and independently, to initiate learning activities and engage in construction of their own knowledge.

**Further Education & Career Prospects:**

The HKDSEE syllabus for BAFS put great emphasis on broad understanding of business management, accounting theory and practice and personal financial management, and thus is able to form a good base for further education and adult life. BAFS graduates will be equipped for career opportunities in the

- Accounting, (e.g. auditor, financial controller, accountant);
- Finance (e.g. financial analyst, financial planner);
- Management (e.g. chief executive officer, general manager, business leaders, entrepreneurs); and
- Education (e.g. teachers, academics, educators).

Many graduates find career opportunities in the international Big Four accounting firms as well as in the regulatory agencies, such as the Hong Kong Monetary Authority and the Stock Exchange of Hong Kong Inland Revenue Department, Treasury, Audit Commission and other SME firms.

### 科目簡介：

香港的主要經濟支柱是金融服務業、工商業支援、物流和旅遊。在以服務業為主的知識型經濟體系中，要保持競爭優勢和持續發展，我們需要懂得把意念轉化為高增值服務的人力資源。

「企業、會計與財務概論」的內容包括不同商業領域(如財務、會計及企業管理)的知識，當中的複雜概念互相緊扣而息息相關。有關的學習元素充分反映現實世界中繁複的商業運作，能夠賦予學生一個整全的商業概念。

### 學習範圍：

#### 必修部分

- 營商環境、會計導論、管理導論、基礎個人理財

#### 選修部分

- 會計單元——財務會計、成本會計

### 學習目的：

通過學習本課程，學生應在以下知識和理解方面獲得發展：

- 不同商業議題互相之間的關係；
- 變化多端的環境如何影響商業運作，從而影響；商業規劃和決策；
- 會計對商業管理的重要性；
- 商業管理的功能，及其對釐訂有效的商業策略的幫助；及
- 個人理財的重要性。

### 學習方法：

- 本科建議採用綜合及整全的策略，提供真實或模擬的情境，使學生了解如何在互相關連的商業範疇內應用所學的原則、概念、模式及能力。
- 學生需要從被動的聆聽者變為建構個人知識的獨立學習者，引起內在的學習動機，培養終身學習商業的興趣。

### 升學及就業前景：

由於香港是一個以商業及金融為主要的城市，擁有豐富商業和金融知識的人才將是香港寶貴的人力資源。本課程著重裝備學生商業、會計與財務的基礎知識及技能，為學生在專上教育中選修商業課程及就業作好準備。有關個人財務管理的知識更是作為成年人必備的生活技能。

修畢相關學科的大專學生出路廣泛。他們有機會進入國際四大會計師行，以及政府機構例如金融管理局、稅務局、庫務署、審計署等工作。大部分會計學畢業生會先進入國際認可的會計師行工作，也有其他畢業生成為工商界或公共機構的管理人員、商業領袖、企業家，甚至在大學任教。具豐富經驗者，更可在國際認可的會計師行或其他公共或私營機構當上具專業資格的高級會計師。

**Elective Subject—— Information and Communication Technology (ICT)**

**Introduction/Learning Areas:**

The Information and Communication Technology curriculum consists of compulsory part and elective part. Student should choose one out of two elective modules.

Compulsory Part

- Consists of five topics, namely *Information Processing, Computer System Fundamentals, Internet and Its Applications, Basic Programming Concepts* and *Social Implications*;
- Learn about different information systems in real-life contexts;
- Enhance students' productivity by acquiring advance concepts and skills in using integrated software including word processing, spreadsheet, database and presentation software;
- Understand the functional units of a computer, the system software, and different types of computer systems for different applications;
- Encompass the concepts of Internet access, services and applications of the Internet, and elementary web page design;
- Understand the steps and strategies involved in solving a problem systematically, with related to the use of computer programs;
- Address the legal, social, ethical and security consequences arising from the use of ICT.

Elective Part

**Module 1 — Multimedia Production and Web Site Development**

- Equip students with basic concepts, technologies and tools in developing multimedia products;
- Provide useful and practical knowledge related to web page design and web site development;
- Learn how to incorporate multimedia elements in web page;
- Learn the fundamentals of designing, developing and publishing dynamic and interactive web pages in Internet.

**Module 2 — Databases**

- Understand the fundamental concepts of databases and relational database design;
- Cover the application, management and design aspects of databases;
- Learn how to construct data models using Entity-Relationship diagram and appreciate the importance of a good database design;
- Use SQL to construct, manipulate and retrieve information from relational database;
- Aware of the impact of database development on society.

**Learning Objectives:**

- Provide students with essential knowledge, concepts and applications of information, communication and computer systems;
- Equip students with problem-solving and communication skills, and encourage them to think critically and creatively;
- Develop students into competent, effective and ethical users of ICT, so as to support their lifelong learning.

**Studying Methods:**

- Attend practical lessons to carry out activity-based and problem-based tasks;
- Demonstrate the relevant topics by the use of Internet access and newspaper cutting, followed by group discussion.

**Further Education & Career Prospects:**

The ICT curriculum relates to many aspects of modern life and to diverse fields of study beyond senior secondary education. It prepares students for further studies in ICT-related fields or provides pathways into the workforce.

**科目簡介/學習範圍：**

資訊及通訊科技科課程包括必修部分及選修部分，選修部分二選一。

**必修部分**

- 包括五個單元：資訊處理、電腦系統基礎、互聯網及其應用、基本程式編寫概念和資訊及通訊科技對社會的影響；
- 學習現實生活中的資訊系統及資訊流程；
- 更深入地學習綜合軟件（包括文字處理、試算表、數據庫及多媒體演示軟件）的使用概念及技術，藉以提升學生個人工作表現或學習效率；
- 認識電腦中不同的功能單位、系統軟件及不同類型的電腦系統於不同方面的應用；
- 學習網絡的概念、互聯網服務及應用，以及初級網頁設計；
- 學習編寫電腦程式，使學生能認識有系統地解決問題的步驟及策略；
- 理解及分析使用資訊及通訊科技所帶來在法律、社會、道德及保安等方面所構成的影響。

**選修部分**

選修單元一：多媒體製作及網站建構

- 掌握多媒體產品開發的基本概念、技術及工具；
- 學習有關網頁設計及網站建構的實用知識；
- 學習如何在網頁加上多媒體元素；
- 學習設計、建立並在互聯網上出版動態及互動的網頁。

選修單元二：數據庫

- 認識數據庫及關聯式數據庫設計的基本概念；
- 學習數據庫的應用、管理及設計；
- 學習使用實體關係圖以建構簡單的數據模型，認識良好的數據庫設計的重要性；
- 學習使用結構化查詢語言（SQL）在關聯式數據庫中建構、處理及提取資料；
- 探討及認識數據庫的發展對社會造成的影響。

**學習目的：**

- 教授有關資訊、通訊及電腦系統的基本知識、概念及應用；
- 發展學生解決問題及提升其溝通能力，以鼓勵學生運用批判思考及創意思維；
- 培養學生成為能幹的和有效率的資訊及通訊科技的使用者，懂得分辨資訊，並有道德地使用資訊及通訊科技，藉以支持他們終身學習。

**學習方法：**

- 以課堂活動及解難習作形式，於電腦室訓練實際技能；
- 以瀏覽網頁、剪報形式，教授及討論相關課題。

**升學及就業前景：**

本課程涉及現代化生活多個層面，以及與新高中教育有關的廣泛範疇，為學生日後繼續進修資訊及通訊科技相關的課程，或日後投入社會工作奠下良好基礎。

## Kiangsu-Chekiang College (Shatin)

### Elective Subject—— Visual Arts

#### **Introduction/Learning Areas:**

- Part One “Design (Public Examination)”
- Part Two “Portfolio (School-based assessment, SBA)”
- Part Three “Design Appreciation and Criticism (Public Examination - written task)”

#### **Learning Objectives:**

- To learn basic skills in designing and art making.
- To enhance the ability to appreciate the meaning of art in general.
- To develop awareness of one’s environment through creative art works.
- To develop self-management skills.
- To develop ability of art appreciation and criticism.

#### **Studying Methods:**

- Practical coursework projects in Drawing and Designing.
- Assignments in Design are set on a regular basis.
- Researching and collecting visual references.
- Visits to galleries, museums and exhibitions.
- Videos and CD Roms on relevant topics are shown in class.
- Interactive Power-point Presentations are conducted in class.

#### **Further Education & Career Prospects:**

- F.6 graduates may apply to vocational courses provided by various Institutes of Vocational Education in the territory. Some may further their studies overseas.
- Graphic designers in advertising, set designers for TV productions or the movie industry, furniture/product designers, jewelry designers and fashion designers etc.

-End-

**科目簡介/學習範圍：**

- 第一部份 設計（公開試）；
- 第二部份 專題習作（校本評核）；
- 第三部份 設計作品評賞（公開試）。

**學習目的：**

- 鞏固素描平面設計及美術創作的基礎；
- 提高對美術作品的欣賞能力；
- 培養對美術創作的興趣，以求達到美化環境、豐富生活的目的；
- 培養自我管理 ability；
- 發展批判性思考能力。

**學習方法：**

- 課程中的堂課分為素描科與設計科；
- 定時設計練習；
- 搜集有關資料；
- 參觀美術館、博物館及畫展；
- 觀看與課程有關的錄影帶及光碟；
- 在課室上利用簡報與同學分享其學習歷程。

**升學及就業前景：**

- 中六畢業同學可以報讀香港專業教育學院所提供的設計課程或可到海外進修；
- 修讀本科，將來可從事平面設計、舞台設計、產品設計、首飾設計及時裝設計等工作。

# Memo 備忘錄

